

D-7081

Special Branch Registry

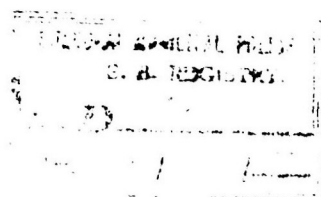
File No. *7011*

C.I.B. Office Notes

SUBJECT

Sam. Johnson - Liberty

1. to: Put file in on 1st of July 1911



February 22, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Lih Pao (letter from Zangzoh):

STRANGE GUNBOAT APPEARS OFF ZANGZOH

At 5 p.m. February 20, a strange gunboat appeared outside Bah Mau Harbour (蚌 湖) at Zangzoh and fired a number of shots. The firing lasted ten minutes.

The residents were alarmed. Policemen on duty made an investigation, but owing to the fog, they could not ascertain the nationality of the warship.

The gunboat left the Harbour late at night.

February 1, 1937.

Afternoon Translation

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL BUREAU
S. B. REGISTRATION
No. **D**
Date 1 - 1 - 1937

Lih Pao (letter from Zangzoh):

A WARSHIP APPEARS OFF BAH-MAO HARBOUR

Shortly after 7 p.m. January 29, a warship of a certain nation was noticed between Bah-mao (巴茅) Harbour and Kao-poo (高浦) Harbour. This warship left on the morning of January 30 in the direction of Shanghai.

It will be recalled that in March 1933 a warship of a certain nation fired several shots towards the shore outside Kao-poo Harbour.

Central China Daily News (Nanking telegram):

On January 30 two Japanese military aeroplanes landed at Tsingtao from Dairen.

Upon receiving this information on January 31, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs despatched a telegram to the Tsingtao City Government instructing it to make an investigation.

Sin Wan Pao (Tientsin telegram):

THE SMUGGLING IN NORTH CHINA

On January 29 the Customs authorities at Chinwangtao seized outside the harbour two motor boats belonging to ronins. Large quantities of smuggled artificial silk and sugar were found on the vessels.

A captain of gendarmes of a certain nation at Chinwangtao later called at the Custom House to claim the smuggled goods.

Shun Pao (Foochow telegram):

PURCHASE AND EXPORT OF COPPER COINS AND RICE BY A CERTAIN NATION

A certain nation is making large purchases of copper coins and rice here.

According to an investigation made by the Chamber of Commerce, there are only 30,000 piculs of rice in stock here, which is sufficient for half a month only. The Chamber has petitioned the authorities to place a strict ban upon the export of rice.

January 13, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

MR. WANG CHING WEI DUE IN SHANGHAI JANUARY 14

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, who passed through Hongkong yesterday, is due in Shanghai at 1 p.m. January 14 by the s.s. "Hotsdam".

Acting on instructions from Mr. Lin Sen, President of the National Government, Dr. Chu Min Yi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, left Nanking for Shanghai by the 11 p.m. train yesterday to welcome Mr. Wang Ching Wei, who is due in Shanghai on January 14.

Dr. Chu Min Yi arrived here on January 12. Important government officials and representatives of various places are coming to Shanghai to welcome Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

Lih Pao publishes the following article:

"SEVEN EVENTS SINCE THE NEW YEAR"

Looking through the reports published by this paper during the first seven days of the New Year, the following are the major events that have been given notice:-

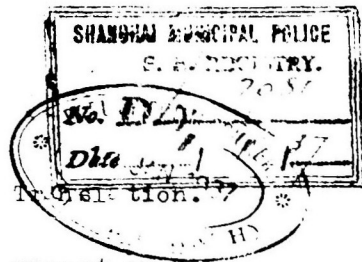
- 1) On New Year Day, 10 Japanese warships fired machine guns towards the shore at Yanglinkow (楊林口), Zangzoh (江蘇).
- 2) At 11 a.m. January 2, a Japanese military aeroplane No.140 dropped small five-coloured flags together with absurd propaganda sheets at Tsingtao.
- 3) On the afternoon of January 2, three drunken Japanese marines assaulted a coolie and a foreign-dressed Chinese on Chapoo Road and Wuchang Road.
- 4) On January 3, two Japanese assaulted an umbrella hawker on Chengtu Road.
- 5) On the night of January 4, a Japanese special affairs organization at Chengohow was raided by the Chinese authorities. Secret documents disclosed a plot to create rioting with evil-doers. Three Japanese ronins were detained.
- 6) On January 5, the Chief of the Japanese Special Affairs Organization in Suiyuan knocked down a road worker in a motor car accident.
- 7) On January 7, six persons in Jehol were buried alive by Japanese gendarmes.

Most of the above events were due to persons who always talk of friendly relations with China. It gives one the headache to read these reports.

When they are in a happy mood, they pay some compensations for a murder or assault. (The case of the street worker who was knocked down in a motor car accident was settled with the payment of a compensation and medical expenses); sometimes a person who has been injured or killed gets nothing. The lives of Japanese, however, are precious and when they commit an offence, they are taken over by their own authorities as in the case of the three ronins who were arrested at Chengohow.

Afternoon Translation.

All those events are merely the opening parts of a performance at the beginning of the year; the big plays will come later. Let us be prepared!



January 11, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

The "Crystal" (晶報) published the following report on January 10:

THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY

Mr. Zien Chong Zah (錢倉碩), Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Central News Agency, has been transferred to take over the post of Secretary to the Head Office at Nanking, and the post vacated by Mr. Zien Chong Zah has been filled by Mr. Feng Yeu Tseng (馮有真).

It is reported that the Chinese Section of Reuters News Agency as well as of the Havas News Agency will be taken over by the Central News Agency.

The Havas News Agency will make a Chinese translation of all the French reports before the latter are sent to the Central News Agency for distribution among newspapers, but the work of Chinese translation of all the reports of Reuters will be undertaken by the Central News Agency.

Mr. T.K. Wu (伍特公), who has been with the Translation Section of Reuters Agency for many years, is now with the Central News Agency, while Mr. Zien Pah Han (錢作涵), formerly Chinese Assistant in the Press Information Office of the S.M.C., has been invited by Mr. Siao Dong (蕭同), Manager of the Central News Agency, to assist him in translation work. Mr. Zien Pah Han left his post as a result of dissolution of the Press Information Office by the S.M.C.

Commencing from February 1, the Central News Agency will distribute the reports issued by Reuters and Havas.

The "Movietone" Weekly (電聲), Vol. VI, Issue No. 2:

COMPULSORY EXHIBITION OF CHINESE FILMS

Several days ago, the Central Film Censorship Committee at Nanking issued a circular order to various movie cinemas throughout the country to the effect that all cinemas, including those established in the Foreign Settlements and owned by foreigners, must exhibit two films of Chinese production every month, otherwise the censorship of films of foreign production to be exhibited by the cinemas concerned will be stopped.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES

On January 1 machine guns were fired by Japanese warships towards the shore off Yang Ling (楊林) Harbour. On the same day Japanese aeroplanes flew over Tsingtao and dropped ridiculous handbills.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation has submitted petitions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War asking them to lodge a strong protest and to put a stop to such activities.

7081

January 11, 1937.

Afternoon translation.

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2081

7.1.37

January 7, 1937.

Afternoon Translation.

Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper:-

JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT ZANGZOH

Recently, ten warships of our friendly nation discharged machine guns towards the shore at Yang Ling Harbour near Zangzoh. At Tsingtao and Tsinan, its military aeroplanes dropped absurd handbills. Is this to be regarded as a friendly salute from our friendly nation at the New Year?

Peace must be sought through armed force, it is said. This is true. According to our observations, friendship can only be secured through fighting.

Strange aeroplanes have appeared in North China during the past few days and dropped coloured banners and handbills.

On New Year Day, ten Japanese warships discharged machine guns towards the shore at Yang Lin Harbour. Some say that it was not machine guns but fire crackers which were let off to celebrate the New Year.

No. D 2081

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2
January 6, 1937.

Afternoon Translation. 7081

Japanese Warships Off Zangzoh

On the evening of January 1, more than ten Japanese warships appeared off Yang Lin (楊林) Harbour and Chi Ya (七了) Harbour near Taichong (太倉) and discharged machine guns towards the shore for about half an hour. The ships left for up river the next morning.

According to information secured from the Peace Preservation Corps of Zangzoh, 14 Japanese warships passed the Bah Yuan (白元) Harbour and the Ya Mou (野模) Harbour at about 2 a.m. January 2. Two of them cruised between these two harbours and opened fire with machine guns towards the shore at the Ya Mou Harbour.

At about 3 p.m. January 2 a Japanese steamer arrived at Chung Sin (中辛) Harbour and took soundings. A few marines landed and wandered about on shore. Residents near by together with Police officers advised them not to land or take soundings. The ship left after a party of soldiers was summoned from Kiengyin by telephone.

Great Crystal (大晶柱), a mosquito paper :-

Some 10 Japanese warships opened fire towards the shore off Yang Lin near Zangzoh recently. Japanese aeroplanes in North China have been dropping absurd handbills.

The Japanese authorities have declared that it was only shooting practice; they pretended to know nothing about the dropping of handbills by Japanese aeroplanes in the North. Such actions on the part of the Japanese are liable to create ill-feeling among the Chinese people and to lead to trouble.

Since the liquidation of the Sian coup, intelligent Japanese are saying that Japan should change her policy towards China. Yet, the Japanese militarists still hold the view that a unified China would obstruct the expansion of Japanese militarism and that measures should be taken to prevent this.

In the interests of Japan herself, she should endeavour to make China co-operate with her for mutual existence and glory. Now is the time for the Japanese militarists to wake up and to cast aside all activities that are liable to incite ill-feeling among the Chinese people.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

HIGH OFFICIALS APPOINTED TO SHENSI AND KANSU

On January 5, the Executive Yuan adopted the following resolutions :-

- 1) That General Koo Tsoh Dong be appointed Commander of the Field Headquarters in Sian.
- 2) That General Yang Hu Chen, Pacification Commissioner of Sian, and General Yu Hsueh Tsong, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, and concurrently Commander of the 51st Army, be deprived of their ranks, but be allowed to remain at their posts.
- 3) That the resignation submitted by Mr. Shao Lih Ts as member and Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government be accepted; that General Sung Wei Zu be appointed to succeed Mr. Shao.
- 4) That General Wong Zu Shang be appointed Pacification Commissioner of Kansu in the place of General Tsu Shao Liang who has resigned.

2
January 6, 1937.

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Date 6/1/37

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January 5, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

DISTURBANCES CREATED BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES

On January 4, the 7th, 12th, 16th, 27th and 38th Branches of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation sent the following joint letter to the Federation :-

"On January 1, ten Japanese warships anchored off Yang Lin (楊林) near Zangshoh and discharged heavy machine guns towards the shore for quite a long time. Japanese aeroplanes have appeared over Tsingtao dropping handbills to excite the minds of the people.

"Your Federation is requested to petition the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities".

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

In connection with the question of the inspection of factories in the International Settlement, Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, have agreed upon a set of regulations to govern the inspection.

It is learned that these revised regulations will be enforced shortly. The Shanghai Factory Inspectorate will also be formed soon.

The Tung Nan Evening News (東南晚報) published on Jan. 4 the following article contributed by one Sheh Ting Fong (石廷芳):

"AN UNJUST POLICEMAN"

As I was walking along Chengtu Road on my way to school, I noticed a crowd of people. I went up and learned that it was some trouble between two hawkers, who are business competitors. One of them had bribed a policeman to find fault with the other every day. Noticing that the policeman had failed to drive away the rival hawker, the briber gave a further bribe to the officer that day. As a result, the officer approached the rival hawker and, after slapping him, dragged him to the Police Station.

When I learned of the above, I reflected that one day this policeman will be dismissed should he continue to execute his duty in this unjust manner.

January 5, 1937.

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January 3, 1937.

Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Ningpo telegram) :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK FLIES TO FENGHUA

General Chiang Kai Shek arrived at Ningpo from Nanking by aeroplane at 10.20 a.m. January 2, and later left by motor car for Fenghua to attend the funeral of his brother. He was accompanied by Mr. Chen Fu Lien.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Tsingtao telegram) :-

AEROPLANE OF "CERTAIN NATION" DROPS HANDBILLS AT TSINGTAO

At 11 a.m. January 2, an aeroplane of a certain nation flew over Tsingtao and dropped handbills containing baseless and absurd statements.

The Tsingtao City Government has lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul.

At noon January 2, two Japanese military aeroplanes flew to Tsingtao from Dairen and Tientsin and returned soon after.

Peiping telegram :-

At noon January 2, a strange aeroplane flew over Peiping and distributed similar handbills.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Zangzoh telegram) :-

OVER TEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS APPEAR OFF ZANGZOH

At noon January 2, the authorities at Zangzoh received the following telephone message from the Police Bureau at Taichong:- "On the afternoon of January 1, more than ten Japanese warships anchored off Chi Liao (七了), Yang Lin (楊林) and Ta Pang (大邦). Heavy machine gunfire was heard. The armed forces of the authorities at Taichong were mobilized, but they did not return the fire for no instructions had been received. The firing stopped after 30 minutes. The warships left on the early morning of January 2."

The Zangzoh Hsien Government immediately reported the matter to the higher authorities.

At 10 p.m. January 1, over ten Japanese warships arrived at Fu Pu (浮浮) and Ya Mou (野模). At the Ya Mou Harbour, the warships kept firing for ten minutes. The warships left on the morning of January 2.

D.C. (RUB)

2081

January 3, 1937.

Morning Translation.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 111

S.1, Special Branch 333331,

REPORT

Date November 15, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation. Diary of events between
11 a.m. November 14 and 11 a.m. November 15.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

4 p.m. Nov. 14	<p>A report has been received that during the past two days Japanese in plain clothes have been keeping observation on branch offices of the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Chapel.</p> <p>A further report is that on November 13 two motor cars each carrying seven or eight Japanese were driven at a slow speed through the various streets in eastern Chapel.</p>
9 a.m. Nov. 15	<p>It is confidentially reported that General Yang Hu recently applied to the National Government for leave to attend the 5th National Congress. His application was not entertained and he has been instructed by the National Government to remain in Shanghai and assist the Bureau of Public Safety in maintaining peace and order in Chinese controlled territory.</p> <p>The Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, it is reported, has issued an order cancelling all leave and instructing all members to remain within call.</p>
10.30 a.m. Nov. 15	<p>Reliable information has been received that a portion of the Japanese Fleet is now assembled in the harbour at Nagasaki.</p>
10.45 a.m. Nov. 15	<p>When the N.Y.K. steamer "Shanghai Maru" left this port for Japan at 9 a.m. to-day, she carried 1500 passengers who were mostly Japanese. This number is double the usual passenger list.</p>
10.45 a.m. Nov. 15	<p>It is reported that the Chinese Government's reply to the Japanese protest about anti-Japanese activities is conciliatory but firm. A change in China's conciliatory policy towards Japan is expected. The belief is gaining ground in Nanking that further demands by Japan should be resisted.</p>

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

11.15 a.m.
Nov.15

From Capt. Douglas, S.V.C.

Two Japanese sailors on patrol rang the bell of the 34-B Wanglo Road, the residence of Mr. Jordan, a printer in the Municipal Gaol, about 10.30 p.m. Nov. 14, and asked him if he was quite all right. Mr. Jordan replied in the affirmative and the sailors left.

B. B. Guerest

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S1

Please pass to S. P. O.

H. G.

15 Nov. 1935

1

Shanghai Municipal Police
Office

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

No. S. B. D. 7081

Date 26-11-35

Page 10

November 24

The situation in Shanghai remains quiet and refugees continue to return although in small numbers.

No Sino-Japanese incidents of any note are to be recorded. One very trifling occurrence where a Japanese school boy made a much exaggerated report of being assaulted by a Chinese on Pingliang Head has unfortunately been taken up by the foreign press and given a prominence which is by no means called for.

The China Weekly Review also sees fit in this week's issue to disclose what it terms "Conspiracies and frame-ups in the Mukden Case". The article is a violent attack on the Japanese Manchukuo Party and may possibly prove harmful to future relations between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Japanese Authorities. The article again is unfortunate in that it comes on top of efforts of the S.P.C. to secure a more liberal and more friendly exchange of views and information with the Japanese Authorities in general and Manchukuo Party in particular.

The Revolution

Shanghai Municipal Police

Report of the Special Political Officer.

Page 2

November 21.

The situation in Chapel remains quiet and refugees continue to return in small numbers.

At about 6 p.m. on November 21 a number of loafers assembled outside the Shanghai No. 5 Cotton Mill, a Japanese concern located at 31 Taitsoihar Road, and attempted by threats to dissuade the operatives as they emerged from working for a concern operated by Japanese. No report of the matter was received by the Municipal Police but on the following evening intimidation again occurred and was reported to the police with the result that five Chinese were arrested. Three of these were subsequently released for lack of evidence, while the remaining two were brought before the S.C.B. Court today when the police application for one week remand in custody was granted. There is a possibility that the prisoners are connected with some anti-Japanese movement although it is not unlikely that the incident is but a clumsy attempt at extortion.

The cases of slogans writing on walls came to notice during the past 24 hours, one in Central District and the other in Shanghai Road District. In both instances Chinese ink was used and the slogans were of the usual anti-Japanese variety.

J. H. Robertson

Special Political Officer

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 27081

S.1, Special Branch, ~~XXXX~~

REPORT

Date November 16, 1935.

Subject (in full) Japanese Naval Vessels now in Port.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay

Forwarded by

B. B. Covert, S.1

The undermentioned Japanese naval ships are now in Shanghai, and are berthed at the places stated :-

Name of Ship	Class	Berth
H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo	Cruiser	O.S.K. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Kuma	Cruiser	-do-
H.I.J.M.S. Hozu	Gunboat	M.B.K.U. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Ataka	Gunboat	Japanese Naval Jetty (opposite O.S.K. Wharf), Footung.
H.I.J.M.S. Tsuga	Destroyer	-do-

The above vessels, with the exception of the "Kuma" have been in port for some considerable time. H.I.J.M.S. Kuma arrived at 2 a.m. November 15, 1935.

Mackay
D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

J.H.

File
J.H.

23 NOV. 1935

*Left for Tsingtao
on Nov 14*

S.I, Special Branch

November 18, 35.

Japanese Naval vessels now in port.

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<u>Name of Ship.</u>	<u>Class.</u>	<u>Berth.</u>
H.I.J.M.S. Idzumi.	Cruiser.	O.S.K. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Kuma.	Cruiser.	-do-
H.I.J.M.S. Mesu.	Gunboat.	M.B.K.U. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Ataka.	Gunboat.	Japanese Naval Jetty (opposite O.S.K. Wharf), Pootung.
H.I.J.M.S. Tsuga.	Destroyer.	-do-

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5-7-10
MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 7081

20-11-25

Story of the Municipal Police Office.

21-2

November 19.

The situation in Chapel continues normal although so far there has been no noticeable return of residents who moved out following the Darrech Road murder.

Only one case of slogan writing was recorded yesterday. On a wall off Avenue Road appeared written in Chinese ink the slogan : "Declare war on Japan".

Between November 16 and 18 searches were carried out on Court Warrant at nine Chinese bookstores in the Settlement for anti-Japanese publications. At six of these stores a total of some 1,500 books were seized.

A conference attended by representatives of the Municipal Police, Japanese Consulate-General and Chinese Authorities was held at Municipal Police Headquarters on November 18 when ways and means for the investigation and more effective suppression of the anti-Japanese movement were discussed. The meeting resulted in better understanding among the respective authorities and a closer and more effective co-operation of the authorities concerned should result.

L. D. J. Smith
S. B. 7081

2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date November 19, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between
11 a.m. November 18 and 11 a.m. November 19.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

Extracts from French Police Intelligence Report of November 18,
1935

Table showing the Business of the various House Removing Com-
panies before and after the assassination of the Japanese Marine
on November 9.

Since November 9, the business of house removing companies
has increased.

Below is a table showing the business of these companies
before and after the assassination of the Japanese marine

Nakayama :-

<u>Name of Removal</u> <u>Company</u>	<u>Average No. of Removals</u> <u>before Nov. 9</u>	<u>Increase after</u> <u>Nov. 9</u>
Shanghai Household Removing Company, 123 Gordon Road (22 motor trucks)	60 a day	70%
China Household Removing Company, 530 Avenue Foch (16 motor trucks)	50 a day	50%
Ningpo Household Removing Company, 353 Boulevard de Montigny. (10 motor trucks)	35 a day	40%
Pacific Household Removing Company, 788 Peking Road (8 motor trucks)	30 a day	50%
Wing On Household Removing Company, 107 Avenue Road (8 motor trucks)	30 a day	50%
Shing Long Household Removing Company, 144 Tongshan Road (4 motor trucks)	15 a day	40%
Wei Jeong Household Removing Company, No. 2 Passage No. 273 Boundary Road (3 motor trucks)	10 a day	50%

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date.....19

Subject

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

Name of Removal Company	Average No. of Removals Before Nov. 9	Increase after Nov. 9
Chieh Li Household Removing Company, 51 Rue A. Bayle (2 motor trucks)	7 a day	55%
Nan Fang Household Removing Company, 739 Avenue Edward VII. (2 motor trucks)	6 a day	40%

On November 16, the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety issued instructions to its Station Inspectors to reject all applications from householders for permission to remove from Chinese territory.

It is believed in well informed sources that Mr. Hu Han Min is on his way to Nanking to take part in the National Congress and that he may be invited to take up the position of Chief of the Executive Yuan to be vacated by Mr. Waung Ching Wei. The Canton rulers are specially in favour of this appointment. It cannot be ascertained whether Mr. Hu will accept the post.

Information has been received from a high politician of the South Western Party that the Central Government is preparing to take military action to prevent the autonomy movement in North China.

It is said that General Sung Chieh Yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, definitely favours the autonomy movement, and that General Han Fu Chieh is only an ostensible supporter of the movement and will remain neutral if possible.

It is not sure that Shansi and Suiyuan will join the autonomous new Northern Government.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Station,

Date 19

Subject

-2-

Made by

Forwarded by

The above information came from reliable sources but has not been confirmed.

It is reported that Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, will proceed to Nanking on November 21 and will call on General Chiang Kiang Shek on November 24 or 25 to ascertain definitely and finally the policy vis a vis Japan which the Central Government, and Chiang Kai Shek particularly, intended to adopt toward Japan.

Copy passed to SPC

HC

D. D. Everett

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

MS.

18 NOV. 1933

He will leave
for Nanking
at 11 pm Nov
19
HC

FM. 2
G. 40M 35
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
File No. 768

S. I., Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 18, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between
11 a.m. November 16 and 11 a.m. November 18

Made by and Forwarded by D. I. Everest

11.30 a.m.
Nov. 16

At 8 a.m. November 15, while a group of eighty Japanese school children were walking along Kiaochow Road, U.O.L., three stones were thrown in their direction from the recreation ground of the Shanghai Middle School, 957 Kiaochow Road. None of the children were injured by the stones. A Japanese member of the Municipal Police and a Chinese constable from the Robison Road Section of the Jessfield Village Police Station, who were escorting the children, instituted inquiries and discovered that the stones had been thrown by a Chinese pupil of the school, aged 12.

This boy together with his parents and the principal of the school were later summoned to the Jessfield Village Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety where they were severely cautioned against a repetition of this incident.

10 a.m.
Nov. 17

The N.Y.K. steamer "Taiyo Maru," which sailed for Japan at 5.30 a.m. November 16, carried approximately 800 Japanese passengers. This number is twice the normal complement.

It is reported that the accommodation on the N.Y.K. steamer "Shanghai Maru" due to leave Shanghai for Japan at 9 a.m. November 19, is booked to capacity.

H.I.J.M.S. "Kuma," which arrived in Shanghai at 5 a.m. November 15, left at 1.30 p.m. November 16 for Formosa.

Copy given to
C. P. O. [Signature] 11/18/35
D. C. (Special Branch).

[Signature] Everest

D. I.

[Signature]

November 20, 1935.

Rumour mongers arrested by the Chinese Police

Two Chinese were arrested on November 18 by the Chinese Police in the vicinity of the North Station on suspicion of circulating rumours regarding the local Sino-Japanese situation. They were detained at the Bureau of Public Safety until the evening of November 19 when they were released after having been cautioned.

November 18, 1935.

Morning Translation.

nation" concerned which should be held responsible for being too reluctant to maintain it.

It is only from the all powerful nations that appeals can be submitted and receive consideration, but where the weak powers are concerned, coercion is the only way. This can be proved by foreign history as well, when we find that only by resorting to force can the weak obtain their peace and freedom. Why is it that we are again following the procedure of "asking a tiger for its skin"?

Min Pao published the following editorial on November 17 :-

EFFORTS TO CURB RUMOURS

Rumours have been very rife in Shanghai during the past week, resulting in the suspension of the regular curriculum of several schools, to say nothing of the heavy losses sustained by the residents while evacuating. In view of the fact that the spreading of rumours has had such a serious effect upon the local conditions, the rumour mongers, even if they have spread unfounded reports unintentionally, should not be allowed to evade punishment for the offence of circulating fabricated reports endangering the peace and order of the community. The authorities should adopt rigid measures to deal with those persons who are fabricating rumours.

The Shanghai City Government has during the past two days made every effort to curb the spreading of rumours. This can be proved by the action adopted by the Bureau of Public Safety in preventing shops from ceasing operations, and residents from evacuating, and by the Bureau of Education in prohibiting schools from suspending their regular curriculum. All these are effective measures in preventing the circulation of unfounded news. The action adopted by the local Japanese Party in withdrawing their marines from duty along the Extra Settlement roads constitutes another help to calm down the public anxiety. As a result, since November 16 public excitement has gradually diminished.

In our opinion, the authorities of the foreign Settlements of Shanghai should co-operate closely and thoroughly with the Shanghai City Government especially at the time when the rumours begin to die away. The most effective way to prevent traitorous elements from spreading rumours is to adopt co-operative measures; while the prohibition of evacuation of residents should also be carried out simultaneously and respectively. The practice of shouting out alarming news by news vendors on streets that does not correspond with the reports published in the newspapers they are selling should be rigidly suppressed. Such practice on the part of the news vendors is just as bad as that of those traitorous characters who disseminate fabricated reports.

It is also hoped that the authorities concerned will adopt appropriate measures to prohibit the newspapers and other publications from publishing unreliable information and alarming reports with a view to improving friendship and calming down the unsettled state of the residents. Unless concentrated efforts are made by all parties in curbing these rumours and tranquilizing the public excitement, no effective result can be achieved.

SHANGHAI ASSOCIATED PRESS	
S. B. RICHARDSON	
No. <i>D</i>	
Date	/ /

November 18, 1935.

Morning translation.

LOCAL SITUATION BECOMES QUIET

Owing to many unfounded rumours, residents in Chapei became alarmed and hurriedly evacuated and fled into the Foreign Settlements. The rumours subsided after the Chinese Authorities had announced them to be groundless and arrested some rumour-mongers. No more evacuation from Chapei occurred after November 16. Many residents have already returned to Chapei and the situation has been greatly relieved.

On November 17 the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government issued a circular notice prohibiting students of schools of this locality from leaving their respective schools unless permission has been secured before hand. Principals of the schools will be held responsible in case this order is violated.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7001

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 16, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between

11 a.m. November 15 and 11 a.m. November 16

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

2.15 p.m.
Nov. 15

Sup. Jan.
Please tel.
Gaoas authority
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as collected the
average alarm.

2.20 p.m.
Nov. 15

Already included
in D.I. as
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2.30 p.m.
Nov. 15

For record
purposes.

3 p.m.
Nov. 15

For record
purposes.

4.30 p.m.
Nov. 15

For record
purposes.

8 a.m.
Nov. 16

noted

10 a.m.

It has been ascertained that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration has instructed the engineer in charge of the railway workshops at Sing Ming Road (新民路), Chapei, to keep all rolling stock at present lying in the workshops in readiness for immediate removal.

The Japanese naval guard which has been posted since November 8 at the level crossing south of the Tien-Tung-An Railway Station (Chinese Territory), was withdrawn on the morning of November 15.

It is reported that a conference of Japanese mill employers in the Eastern District was held a few days ago, and that a decision was reached that they should avoid walking through the streets alone and that their women and children should remain indoors.

A report has been received that 300 boxes of rifle ammunition were unloaded from the Japanese cruiser "Kuma" at the O.S.K. Wharf between 12.10 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. November 15, and loaded into motor trucks which proceeded in a westerly direction along Broadway.

Two Warrant Officers and two ratings of the Japanese Naval Landing Party patrolled Boundary Road and other roads in the Northern area of the Settlement on two motor cycles during the afternoon of November 15.

It is reported that a number of Japanese residing in Chinese territory adjacent to Municipal roads, removed into the Settlement on November 15.

Local Chinese insurance companies increased the premium rate on policies covering war risks on property in Chapei by approximately 700% on November 15.

D.O. (Special Branch).

SL, please check
Winchman

File
JK

"B"
2.12.1935
19/11/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
 7-11-35
 7081
 Date 16-11-35

Diary of Special Political Officer.

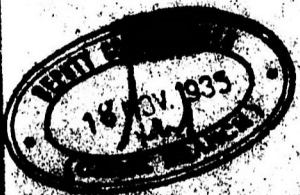
No. 2.

Nov. 16.

There is nothing new to record in the local situation and during the past twenty four hours the influx of refugees from Chapei and adjacent areas by way of roads in the northern district and bridges in the western area continued unabated. The Chinese Authorities have done everything to persuade these people to remain quietly in their houses but these efforts have proved abortive in the face of the many terrorist rumours current. That the refugees should turn a deaf ear to reason is perhaps pardonable when rumour mongers make capital of the appearance in Shanghai North Station on the forenoon of November 14 of a Japanese landing party patrol of twenty six unarmed men and on boundary road on November 15 of two motor cycles manned by Japanese naval ratings. The presence of these parties is not altogether consistent with the claim of Chief Staff Officer Yasuda that the landing party cannot in any way be blamed for the exodus of refugees from Chapei.

OBSERVATION MADE IN CHAPEI THIS MORNING, HOWEVER, SHOWS A GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE REFUGEE SITUATION AND IT MAY BE SAID THAT EVACUATION HAS NOW CEASED. The Chinese Authorities are making every effort to reassure these residents who still remain. It is difficult to give with any accuracy statistics of people who have evacuated Chapei and adjacent areas, since the census commenced last, drawing up reports from observations made at various points, a reasonable estimate is made in the neighbourhood of 40,000.

One small incident occurred on November 16 when a Chinese captured in the vicinity of the Shanghai Municipal Police Station and Shanghai Municipal Police Station.



(2)

group of passing Japanese school children. The school being located outside settlement limits, the Municipal Police made representations to the Chinese Authorities with the result that the father of the scout was obliged to put up a bond for the future good behaviour of his son, a minor, while the principal of the school was severely admonished by the Bureau of Public Safety.

Only two cases of slogan writing on walls were recorded on November 15, one on Alabaster Road, West Hongkew District and the other on Kiakiang Road, Louza District. In both instances the slogans contained joint communistic and anti-Japanese sentiments.

Concentration on the Darroch Road murder is being maintained and while there is no fresh development to report, the officers on the case are conducting a minute check up of all evidence available.

Special Political Officer.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following article on November 15, 1935:-

Federation under Wang Hsiao Tai & Chairman of Council

The 1st Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following letter to the 38 branches of the Federations:-

"This Federation has received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs stating that according to Order No. 196, the rumours prevalent in this locality have now ceased and local inhabitants, after receiving an explanation of the situation, are no longer suspicious and afraid. However, a small number of bad characters, it is feared, may take advantage of this opportunity to create trouble in furtherance of their plot to endanger the country and to give rise to unnecessary complications in the hope of deriving some personal benefit therefrom. The Bureau has been ordered to take note and to instruct its subordinates to pay particular attention to this matter. Any occurrence which might affect peace and good order in this locality should be avoided. Any person violating this order will be arrested and severely punished. The Bureau directs the Federation to comply with the aforementioned order."

"This Federation sends you this letter with a request that you advise all members to observe the law."

Commissioner of Police

Sir,

*Full translation of
original letter with
at 12.*



4

November 16, 1935.

Morning Translation

China Times(Nanking telegram):-

War Minister Refutes Groundless Rumours in Shanghai

When approached by the reporters of the Central News Agency, General Ho Yin Ching, Minister of War, stated that as Shanghai is a place where all races reside, it is naturally easy to circulate rumours. Speculators often make rumour spreading a profession, having no regard for the good of the country. The Central Government, he added, has adopted a friendly policy towards Japan in order to improve relations between these two countries. This policy has not been changed in any way. Therefore the Shanghai rumours are all unfounded. Cool minded persons ought never to be misled by rumours.

Shun Pao(Current Comment):-

Rumours

Since the case of the murder of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, the city and surrounding districts are full of rumours. The area where the Shanghai War was fought has been evacuated by the residents who fled to the Southern Settlement area in confusion. Household removing trucks and other cars were hired even up to the very last one, during the past two days. Some people even removed their property in the middle of the night. Such an evacuation not only causes the people to sustain financial losses and prevents the rehabilitation of Chapei, but the foreign relations with China will also be affected.

Undoubtedly, the present nonsensical movement is due to the careless credence by the citizens in unfounded rumours. There are two reasons why such rumours are believed:-

- (1) The memory of the lamentable Shanghai War is recalled by the murder of a Japanese marine.
- (2) Not long after the promulgation of the new monetary system, various important leaders assemble at Nanking to discuss unity in the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang.

The above two occurrences are important affairs affecting the country. Speculators take advantage of these occasions to make all sorts of guesses which are believed as being true by citizens who have little or no sense.

Now, General Ho Yin Ching, Minister of War, has made a substantial denial of the truth of any of these rumours, and the Shanghai City Authorities are making every effort to pacify the people. It is hoped that these rumours will soon cease to be heard.



November 16, 1935.

Morning Trans

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following article on November 15, 1935:-

SHANGHAI 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION WARNS ITS MEMBERS AGAINST UNNECESSARY TROUBLE

The following is a full translation of a letter sent on November 14 by the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation to the 38 branches of the Federation, of which an abridged version was given in the morning translation of November 15:-

"This Federation has received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs stating that according to Order No. 196, the rumours prevalent in this locality have now ceased and local inhabitants, after receiving an explanation of the situation, are no longer suspicious and afraid. However, a small number of bad characters, it is feared, may take advantage of this opportunity to create trouble in furtherance of their plot to endanger the country and to give rise to unnecessary complications in the hope of deriving some personal benefit therefrom. The Bureau has been ordered to take note and to instruct its subordinates to pay particular attention to this matter. Any occurrence which might affect peace and good order in this locality should be avoided. Any person violating this order will be arrested and severely punished. The Bureau directs the Federation to comply with the aforementioned order.

"This Federation sends you this letter with a request that you advise all members to observe the abovementioned order accordingly".

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

In connection with the many rumours which are being spread concerning China and Japan, this paper on November 15 denounced all such as being without any foundation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also announced these rumours to be false, while General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, has issued a statement saying that the Central Government will continue its friendly spirit in its diplomatic policy towards Japan. Meanwhile, a representative of the Japanese Embassy has also stated that the Japanese do not wish any incidents to happen between China and Japan. The Japanese marines who were posted near the scene of the murder of the Japanese marine as a precautionary measure have now withdrawn. All these rumours which have caused the situation to become so tense are being spread by speculators.

The relations between China and Japan have been rather strained since the September 18 Incident, and misunderstandings may arise again between the two countries, especially on the part of the Japanese, due to the work of certain speculators who instigate incidents, knowing to be a little uncertain of China's intentions. In reality, the Chinese Government has not brought off any important move, though Japan is still wondering and contrives to suspect China. For instance, the Chinese Government has not asked Great Britain for a loan, but

November 16, 1935.

2

Morning Translation.

the Japanese Authorities regard the negotiations of this loan as an existing fact. It is not possible for China to co-operate in any way with the Communists, but the Japanese are disseminating propaganda to the effect that China will co-operate with Soviet Russia. To improve Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese must, first of all, give up their suspicious attitude towards China. We hope that the Japanese people will pay special attention to this.

The people should consider actual facts and not form fanciful ideas nor to advocate evasive and empty principles. To decide on a diplomatic policy, the circumstances surrounding the situation must be first considered. If the situation proves to be unfavourable to us, then the policy which will cause us least harm should be adopted. Should we ignore our position and fail to control our feelings and actions we will only do harm to our own country.

Had we opened direct negotiations with Japan immediately after the September 18 Incident, our loss would not have been so great as at present. Nevertheless, we refused to give in and advocated a war.

People have always been confident of support from European and American Powers irrespective of the fact that Europe and America are not in cooperation and that Great Britain is unable to spare any time to attend to the affairs in the Far East while European States are disputing with one another. They have spread unfounded reports of the possibility of assistance from Europe and America thus making our neighbour become more suspicious and entertain more doubts towards our attitude. Such acts are foolish.

If we could only understand China's true position, it would be easy to decide on our proper diplomatic policy towards Japan. Those who advocate a high handed but empty policy may be excused for their ardent feelings but they cannot be excused for failing to consider the real interests of their country.

China is going through a very trying period. She has an extremely difficult task in dealing with her diplomatic affairs, because many people like to give vent to certain personal grudges by attacking the diplomats, although they are well aware that their denunciations may prove detrimental to the interests of their nation. As a consequence China has never achieved anything in her diplomacy.

The 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang Delegates is now being held in Nanking and we hope that the delegates will unite sincerely and decide on a definite diplomatic policy. Then we can exert all our efforts to promoting various kinds of reconstruction in our country.

SHANGHAI
No. D 2081
Date 11/16/35

November 16, 1935.

- 4 -

Possibility of Communist Activity Considered by
Public Safety Bureau

Although no definite information on the subject is available, the senior officials of the Public Safety Bureau fear that the Communists in Shanghai may take advantage of the present tension to revive Communist activities in order to perpetuate the present tension and cause further trouble.

The men attached to the various stations in Chapei of the Public Safety Bureau are endeavouring to persuade the public that the rumours being circulated about impending trouble are all untrue and that the panic resulting in the removal of large numbers of people to the Settlement is senseless.

Miscellaneous

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from \$10.50 to \$12.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice :	Best Quality ...	\$12.20
	Good " ...	\$11.40
	Ordinary " ...	\$10.60
Saigon Rice :	Best Quality ...	\$11.20
	Good " ...	\$10.20
	Ordinary " ...	\$ 9.20

Naval

Movements of Naval Vessels

The training ship "Tungchi" left Woosung for Fokien at 9 a.m. November 15.

The gunboats "Kiaochih" and "Kyungsing" arrived at Kachongmiao from Woosung at 3 p.m. the same day.

J. G. Givens
D.C. (Special Branch).

SEARCHED INDEXED
SERIALIZED FILED
No. D 7081
Date 12/1/35

November 15, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai:

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPAN WILL BE STIFFENED---
AUTHORS OF THE ATTEMPT ON WANG CHING WEI ARE HIS
FORMER PARTISANS

(From our special correspondent)

Nanking, November 14.

China has arrived at the turning point in her history. Reunification appears to be at the point of realization, after four years of preaching. The presence at the 5th National Congress of the principal leaders of the Opposition would seem to indicate that Chiang Kai Shek has already accepted in theory the principles of Hu Han Min regarding the foreign and domestic policy of China. Hu Han Min is embarking for China on the 15th at Marseille or Genoa.

For the first time in four years, that is to say, since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Press of Chiang Kai Shek is openly criticising the foreign policy of the Central Government, calling it a policy of indecision and declaring it to be the principal cause of the uneasiness, the nervousness and discontent among the people.

For the first time also, the "Shanghai Morning Post", the organ of Chiang Kai Shek, has openly discussed the question of war or peace with Japan in an editorial this morning entitled "Peace or War".

After condemning the wavering policy of the Central Government towards Japan, the paper declares that China has only two courses open to her: war or peace with Japan. A war would be horrible, but the sufferings which China would have to endure as a result of a humiliating peace and foreign domination would be worse than all the horrors of a sanguinary war.

The tone of this editorial is very significant and great importance is being attached to it.

In the course of conversation with a Chinese politician, the latter declared, "The Chinese people desire to be sincerely at peace with Japan, but their patience is exhausted. Certainly we shall not refuse genuine and sincere collaboration with Japan, but this collaboration, as we have not ceased to reiterate, must be based on complete equality. The Chinese people will never pardon the Government should it accept any humiliating demands."

The 5th National Congress will decide the future destiny of China for it will have to determine the future foreign and domestic policy of the country. Although the results of the exchange of views between the influential leaders of the Kuomintang are yet unknown, it seems clear that the attitude of China towards Japan will be stiffened in future.

It is probable that the present Congress will fix a date in 1937 for the convocation of the People's National Assembly.

November 15, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

It is probable that the present Congress will fix a date in 1937 for the convocation of the People's National Assembly.

Assailants of Wang Ching Wei said to be His Former Partisans

According to the Nanking Police, the interrogation of the manager of the Chen Kwang News Agency held by Mrs. Wang Ching Wei has revealed that the man who fired at Wang Ching Wei and his accomplices are former members of the Reorganization Party, that is to say, former partisans of Wang Ching Wei. Their action was prompted by private revenge. But no details are available.

According to the Police, the registration of the Chen Kwang News Agency with the Department of Propaganda of the Central Kuomintang had been effected through the medium of Chen Kung Poo, Minister of Industry and a friend of Wang Ching Wei. The assailants had obtained admittance cards to the Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang through friends of Wang Ching Wei.

J. Fantos.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TENSION

(Editorial)

During the past few days, Hongkew and Chapei have been thrown into a state of great excitement. Large numbers of Chinese families have removed from these areas where, in 1932, sanguinary fighting had taken place.

It is certain that their fears are exaggerated and there is no reason to expect another war at the gates of Shanghai. The present exodus is being caused by the reappearance of certain unpleasant signs which have terrified the inhabitants of Chapei and Hongkew and the dissemination of false reports by unknown people which have alarmed a naturally credulous population.

On the other hand, incidents have occurred which, in themselves, are of no grave import but which have caused great uneasiness coming as they do at a time when the relations between China and Japan have once become strained.

We do not say that there is a relation of cause and effect between the most important of those incidents and the Sino-Japanese discord which has arisen over the recent financial measures adopted by the Nanking Government and the political changes that are looming in China. The author of the shooting in Darroch Road has not yet been discovered and nobody knows anything of the motive of the crime. In ordinary times, little attention would have been given to the affair, but to-day it has provoked intervention by the Japanese Naval Authorities as well as by the Japanese Embassy and Consulate-General while great discontent has been aroused among the Japanese community in Shanghai.

November 15, 1935.

Afternoon Translation.

Normally, the smashing of the windows of a Japanese shop on Nanking Road would have passed unnoticed, but coming, as it has, after the first incident, the affair has given rise to bitter discussions between the Settlement authorities and the Japanese, with the latter declaring that the Police are not according sufficient protection to them. It is also reported that Japanese children have been assaulted by Chinese. Stupidity can be their only excuse, nevertheless such acts are deplorable and will only accentuate the present situation.

As for the change in the relations between China and Japan, it has been noticeable since the first few days of the present month. The attempted assassination of Wang Ching Wei has given rise to much uneasiness to Tokyo and it was asked whether even the temporary elimination of Wang Ching Wei would permit the opponents of Sino-Japanese understanding to gain the upper hand. Inspired by the authorities, the Press published warnings to China in order to make her understand that Japan would not modify her views and would energetically follow the policy fixed since the Tangku Armistice.

Then came the Chinese monetary reform which has increased Japan's bad humour. There was great indignation in official Japanese circles.

Now, according to news from Nanking, China, after the 5th National Congress, will show herself less docile towards Japan. If she does not openly adopt a policy of resistance, she will not show herself less determined. Such is the impression created by the reconciliation between Nanking and Canton. At Nanking, a changed atmosphere has been noticeable during the past few months.

It is not at all certain whether a "policy of firmness" will provoke a conflict. Japan knows what she wants and in all likelihood she is determined to get it. But perhaps there is a way to reach an understanding by means of a formula and a method acceptable to both parties.

The excitement in Shanghai to-day is due to the tension in the political relations between the two countries. The excitement will die out immediately if the relations between Nanking and Tokyo become satisfactory, an eventuality which, after all, is not unrealizable.

G. M.

November 19, 1935.

Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE NEW CURRENCY POLICY

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following letter to the S.M.C. and the Bureau of Public Safety:-

"With a view to consolidating the finance of the country, the National Government promulgated a new currency policy on November 4, converting the banknotes of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communication into legal tender notes. This policy is supported by all the people throughout the country. Nevertheless, a certain section of traitorous merchants and loafers in Hongkew, employed by some others, are collecting silver from the people by offering high prices to them. Of late the number of this sort of traitorous merchants has been greatly increased. You are requested to arrest and punish them."

The Shanghai Pao, a mosquito newspaper, publishes the following comment:-

UNREST IN CHINA

Since the visit to China of the Ashahi aeroplane and the issue of the order by the National Government to maintain friendly relations with foreign countries, the tendency towards Sino-Japanese rapprochement has been gradually increasing. Inspection touring groups have been organized by the people of both countries for mutual inspection. For this reason, Sino-Japanese co-operation has been steadily progressing. Unexpectedly, however, in the past few days, rumours have sprung up here and there resulting in the people becoming very uneasy. What a swift change has occurred in the situation!

These recent rumours originated by reason of the Japanese military meetings held at Dairen, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Formosa, and the illegal arrests of Chinese at Peiping by the Japanese military authorities. These caused uneasiness among the people, which constituted a serious impediment to the future of Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Referring to the recent murder of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, although such a murder is a serious crime, yet the case was committed on an extra-Settlement road. As to who is the murderer, and what is at the bottom of the case is unknown. The Japanese newspapers and the Japanese residents did not consider the fundamental details, thus giving rise many kinds of rumours which resulted in the exodus of residents from Chapel. Thus the Japanese actions cause us considerable regret.

As regards the Sino-Japanese rapprochement, naturally it will be welcomed by us. However, if we want to reach the object of real rapprochement, both parties should be sincere. If one party exerts all its efforts to proceed with the rapprochement while the other party handicaps its movements this way and that, no object can be obtained. For instance, the recent

November 15, 1935.

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Afternoon Translation.

actions of Japan really disappoint us. If Japan further insists on acting according to her own wish, rapprochement work will have to be suspended. We hope that the Japanese government and people will give up their arrogant and fraudulent attitudes and push forward the rapprochement work in a really sincere manner.

Chen Fao (Shanghai Morning Post) and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking:-

HU HAN MIN LEAVING FOR CHINA

The 5th National Congress has sent a telegram to Hu Han Min asking him to return to China as early as possible.

Hu will leave France on November 18. He may not stop at Hongkong. He is expected at Nanking early in December.

Dr. Wang Chung Huei, Chinese Judge at the International Court at The Hague, is also leaving for China.

GENERAL LI TSUNG JEN EXPECTED AT NANKING

General Li Tsung Jen of Kwangsi will leave Canton for Nanking by air on November 16.

November 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

RUMOURS

Since the occurrence of the murder of a Japanese marine in Hongkew, Japanese newspapers have criticized the Chinese Authorities at will and have also disseminated propaganda to the effect that the Japanese Landing Party Authorities have already passed a final decision. Civilians in the vicinity of Chapei have become alarmed and many rumours have begun to circulate. It seems that a second January 28 Incident will soon take place. As a consequence, the evacuation of residents from Chapei is increasing daily, notwithstanding the refutation of the rumours by the Shanghai City Government.

Although residents in Chapei became alarmed at the occurrence of the murder of the Japanese marine, yet there were many unfounded rumours that had been in circulation previously. The Nanking Road case also, wherein a Japanese firm was attacked, caused Chapei residents, who had learned a lesson during the January 28 Incident, to become panic stricken.

Rumours relating to the question of China and Japan have been in circulation during the past several years, but they increased after the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities. Someone said that Great Britain was not in a position to bother about affairs in the Far East and that Japan could do what she liked. The report that Japan had submitted 13 demands to China was then circulated, this being followed later by another rumour that Japan had presented 8 demands to China. The people think that Japan is aiming at demands similar to the "21 demands" to China, and fear that a critical stage is forthcoming. Such is not however the case. If we could analyse the situation of the world, we would be convinced that Japan could attack China at any moment she liked, and there is no necessity for her to wait until the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian War. That Great Britain is unable to deal with the situation in the Far East has already been disclosed to the world during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai, and the Japanese are well aware of this fact.

Rumours have also been current for some time to the effect that Japan has demanded that she be permitted to send delegates to attend the 6th Plenary Session of the C.M.C. of the Kuomintang as well as the 5th National Congress of the Party. The 6th Plenary Session has been concluded and the 5th National Congress is now being held in Nanking, but we did not see any Japanese delegates at these meetings.

According to the Shanghai Mainichi, there have arisen during the past two months more than 20 kinds of rumours concerning the activities of Japan and China. Therefore, when the Darroch Road Incident occurred, the anxiety of the people reached a maximum.

The Japanese papers have pointed out that these rumours are fabricated by Chinese and are entirely groundless. It proves that for the time being Japan has no intention to create any trouble and people may consequently rest assured that there will be no outbreak of hostilities.



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November 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

The present unrest is, beyond doubt, the result of rumours, which were fabricated under certain conditions. The most important of these conditions is the ever uncertain attitude which the Japanese adopted towards us. The Japanese ambition to procure one thing after another is deeply impressed in our minds. Therefore, whenever any rumour starts regarding any movement of the Japanese, it spreads far and fast, because our Chinese are like birds who have already been scared by being shot at. Secondly, the new exhausted Communist Party is making a final attempt to throw China into confusion. The Communists purposely organize the spreading of all sorts of rumours. At the same time, they are employing every kind of method in attempting to provoke another January 28 Incident. Thirdly, landlords, for the purpose of raising their land value and house rents, may have taken advantage of the situation to spread the rumours in the hope that the demand for houses in the Settlements would be increased. Now, if these rumours are to be quelled, it is first necessary for a complete change to take place in the Japanese attitude towards China, secondly, our Government should make public all recent negotiations between China and Japan in order to bring about the peace of mind of the people, and thirdly, Chinese people should recognize their individual duty towards their country. They should consider the general situation of the country and not resort to emotional actions creating unnecessary disturbances. Slightly emotional actions by the people of strong nations may produce no great harm, but in the case of weak nations such actions may lead to unfortunate incidents.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

Five Rumour Mongers Arrested by Bureau of Public Safety

During the last few days rumours have been very rife in Chapei from where large numbers of residents have evacuated into the Settlements.

When interviewed by a reporter of the Central News Agency yesterday, Liang Fu Tso, Chief of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety stated that such rumours were ostensibly spread by some illiterate idlers. The situation in Chapei is quite calm. As the spreading of such rumours constitutes a grave danger to the maintenance of peace and order of this locality, he has, therefore, issued strict instructions to his various subordinates to attempt to arrest these rumours mongers. The residents should remain at ease and should not be taken in by such unfounded news. He further stated that five such unscrupulous persons had been arrested and were found to be illiterate people.

November 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT OFFERS \$1,000 REWARD FOR THE
APPREHENSION OF THE ASSASSIN OF A JAPANESE MARINE

With a view to bringing about an early apprehension of the assailant in connection with the murder of Hideo Nakayama, First Class Japanese Marine of the local Japanese Landing Party, at the Extra Settlement Roads, the Shanghai City Government has offered a reward of \$1,000 for the arrest of this culprit and has ordered the Bureau of Public Safety to effect his apprehension within a specified time.

It is learned that the Shanghai Municipal Police has adopted similar measures for the apprehension of this culprit.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION WARNS
ITS MEMBERS AGAINST UNDESIRABLE DISPUTES

Yesterday the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation sent the following circular letter to its various branches:-

A "We are in receipt of a circular order No. 1403 from the Bureau of Social Affairs, which reads as follows:-

'Acting upon instructions from the Shanghai City Government, your Federation is instructed to notify your various branches and members to take every precaution against any undesirable disputes which are likely to affect the peace and order of the local community. Violators of these instructions will be arrested and severely dealt with.'

"In view of the above, you are instructed to notify all members to act accordingly."

November 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

NIPPO

S.M.C. ESTABLISHES SPECIAL SECTION IN THE POLICE
FORCE TO DEAL WITH ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Yesterday the S.M.C. issued a wanted notice offering \$1,000 for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of Nakayama, first class marine, and at the same time a special section was established in the S.M.P. consisting of one European and one Japanese Assistant Commissioner of Police who have been appointed to deal with all anti-Japanese activities.

REPORT ON THE MURDER OF NAKAYAMA TO BE MADE TO
ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, will arrive in Shanghai at 5 a.m. November 15 on the temporary flagship "Kuma" which will be moored alongside the S.S.K. Wharf. At 9 a.m. the Kuma will be relieved from the duty of flagship by the "Idzumo".

Staff officer Yasuda of the Shanghai Special Landing Party and Naval Attache Okino will call on Vice-Admiral Hyakutake on the "Idzumo" and make a report on the murder of first class marine, Nakayama.

The Senior naval officials will hold a conference to consider the incident.

19TH ROUTE ARMY MATCHES TO BE CONFISCATED

Owing to the prevailing anti-Japanese activities, the chief of the Shanghai City Social Bureau has decided to suppress the selling of 19th Route Army matches and has informed the Chinese Match Dealers Federation accordingly. The Chinese Match Dealers Federation held a conference on November 13 and 14 to consider the matter. As a result it was decided to confiscate and destroy all 19th Route Army matches as from 2 p.m. November 15.

MEETING OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS CORPORATION

At noon yesterday the Foreign Affairs Negotiations Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation held a meeting to discuss the murder of Nakayama, first class marine. As regards the murder case it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Japanese authorities and all residents should devote themselves peacefully to their business.

As regards the Nanking Road incident it was decided to request the punishment of the policemen who were on duty near the scene of the riot for neglecting their duty and for failing to effect any arrests, and also to request the punishment of the officer who was supervising these policemen.

The Committee also decided to hold an emergency meeting any time the situation calls for such, besides the regular weekly meetings.

November 15, 1935.

Morning Translation.

Nichi Nichi:-

JAPANESE BOY ASSAULTED BY CHINESE

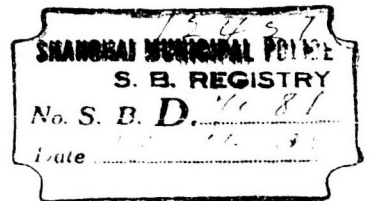
A Japanese boy named G. Tomizo(?), a student of the Japanese school on North Szechuen road, residing at No.13, San Yih Li, was assaulted by several Chinese students in the vicinity of the Jukong Road market at 8 p.m. yesterday while he was returning to his home. At that time there was a Chinese policeman present but he did not attempt to prevent the assault.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE ACTIVE

Owing to increased uneasiness following continued incidents, the Japanese Consular Police have mobilized all available members of the force to make inquiries regarding the incidents and to prevent a recurrence of such, and also to put an end to ~~current~~ ~~murders~~. The Consular Police will cooperate with the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the S.M.P. in carrying out these duties.

KOREAN BICYCLE THIEF CHARGED

Yesterday at the Japanese Consular Court a Korean named Pak Tai Hyun, age 27, was sentenced to 25 days imprisonment for having stolen a bicycle belonging to a Japanese, Kagei Yoko, on November 10.



THE SHANGHAI TIMES, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1935

False War Rumours Scored By Japanese Press Here

Tales Of Chinese Concentrations, Strengthening
Of Japan's Landing Forces Deplored;
Whampoa Officers Are Blamed

Chinese rumour-mongers, whose activities in September and October have caused a general uneasiness, were hit in an editorialized news article in the Shanghai "Mainichi" yesterday.

The list of false reports disseminated by the Chinese, the paper said, included rumours that:

1.—The Japanese forces in Tientsin are attempting to

divorce the five northern provinces from China.

2.—The Kwantung Army is planning to occupy Hopei and place the province under the authority of Emperor Kangte.

3.—Rumours prevalent before the recent conference of military and diplomatic officials in Shanghai said that the Japanese navy schemed to occupy Swatow, while the Japanese Garrison in Formosa wanted to invade South China.

4.—The Japanese Third Fleet landed marines in Yuechow, Hunan, to hold manoeuvres, simultaneously threatening the anti-Communist forces in Szechwan.

5.—A Chinese army of 300,000 has been concentrated in Chekiang to prepare for a war on Japan.

6.—Forts are being constructed, under the supervision of two foreigners in Kianyin, some 20 miles north of Wusih. Japanese marines have already landed in Kianyin.

7.—General Chiang Kai-shek is ready to open war on Japan, with Nanking as the first line of defence, Kiukiang as the second, and Hankow as the last.

8.—The Japanese landing party here has been strengthened by the addition of 2,000 men.

The "Mainichi" also gave a list of instances which demonstrated the effect of these rumours on the public mind. These included the transfer of officials' families into the interior, removal of property to supposedly safer regions and suspension of commercial activities.

The paper said that Central Army officers, especially those who have graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy, are spreading groundless rumours, in effort to cause war with Japan.

Note was also taken by the "Mainichi" of the reports that construction of additional barracks in Tanshan, Nanking, was suddenly suspended, and plans made for the transfer of buildings farther back into the interior.

Forts are being hurriedly built along the Nanking-Shanghai and the Hangchow-Shanghai lines, while the establishment attached to the Hangchow and Nanyang aerodromes are being transferred into the interior, the paper added.

the purpose of their movement understood by the Japanese, a grave cause for apprehension is happily removed.

The only point which our contemporary should have touched upon is the source from which these rumors usually originate. Try as we may, we cannot honestly form a definite opinion on this all-important phase of the issue. Speculators who are most apt to profit by the confusion caused by rumors may be perhaps held partly responsible for the mischief from which Shanghai has been suffering. The jingoist elements among different national groups may have also been guilty of commission. And not the least of all may be included a part of the press and news agencies which have lent themselves to the propagation of disastrous rumors.

In the long list of rumors enumerated may be mentioned the one about the alleged Japanese attempt to divorce the five northern provinces from the rest of China and to place the province of Hopei under the rule of "Emperor Kwanste."

This rumor, although it is deprecated by *The Mainichi*, was not untraceable to certain irresponsible statements uttered by certain military leaders. It is fortunate that both the Chinese and the Japanese immediately charged with the task of maintaining Sino-Japanese amity have taken little stock in its authenticity and have allowed it to pass as mere fabrication unworthy of serious consideration. Once discredited directly by the Japanese it may be laid to rest for good.

More close at home is the rumor about the alleged concentration of Chinese military forces in Chakiang for the purpose of waging a war on Japan, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek with Nanking as the first line of defense, Kinkiang as the second and Hankow as the last.

The presence of Chinese
on Chinese soil is but a
natural phenomenon. Whether
they are stationed in Shanghai or
in other Chinese cities, their move-
ment from time to time is no
proof of any campaign against
peace and still less against
any nation. In fact, their number
may be increased at an
any moment and be
without their presence
and above-board means.
Transfer is the usual method
of peaceful migration with

SENSE OF PROPORTION

Mr. Haro Ishii's desire for calmness will be cordially endorsed by public opinion which considers that recent events in Shanghai have been given an importance much beyond their intrinsic significance. The nervous tension created by the tragedy on Saturday night has been now accentuated by another incident about which extravagant language has been used. Given a situation such as developed by the precipitate actions and announcement of the Japanese Landing Party, and the commotion evidently caused in the administrations of the two Municipal areas, it was inevitable that mischief-makers would find an opportunity for indulging their peculiar propensities. The Chinese Government has long ago shown its stern disapproval of anti-Japanese organizations and has taken effective steps to suppress them. No Government in the world could undertake entirely to eliminate the irresponsible individual who is prone to take advantage of a passing wave of excitement for embarrassing duly-constituted authority. The question is whether the Japanese and Chinese diplomats in pursuing their beneficent labours for *rapprochement* are to show the white feather merely because a common enemy heaves a brick, an empty beer-bottle and two cold-cream jars through a Japanese shop-window. The ebullition might have occurred in any City in the world and with equal success in avoiding police detection. If the stupidity had any purpose behind it, it was intended to aggravate feeling at a critical moment. The Japanese authorities will be playing into the miscreant's hands if they persist in treating it out of its proper perspective. This does not imply that the police authorities should abate their efforts to bring the perpetrators to book. They should be assisted and exhorted to that end, but they should be allowed to conduct their investigations without the irksome feeling that the affair has reached the plane of high diplomatic cognizance.

The Japanese are honoured partners in the International Settlement. It is disappointing, therefore, to find their official representatives, betrayed, unwittingly perhaps, by the heat of the moment, into action and speech which might be interpreted as neglectful of the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In recent years considerable latitude has been given by the Council to the activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the Japanese Consular Police. There has been no intention to abdicate the functions which are assigned to the Council's officers, although, in the interests of international goodwill and out of regard for the susceptibilities of Japanese citizens, a tolerant construction has been placed on the working arrangement subsisting between the Municipal and the purely Japanese-controlled forces for preserving law and order. The Japanese authorities might find it convenient to review the situation and consider whether they are not in danger of disturbing Shanghai international harmony if their own naval and consular police are encouraged to accept too onerous a share of responsibility in Settlement affairs. When the

mere threat of action by the Landing Party accompanied by the mobilization of its full strength—is found to create a minor panic leading to the hurried influx of Chinese refugees into the Settlement, it is obvious that an anomalous condition has been allowed to develop. The

issue ceases to lie exclusively between Chinese and Japanese; it concerns the welfare of all communities who rely on the preservation of a proper international spirit of co-operation and tolerance in an International Settlement.

No-one will associate the fiery comments of a section of the Japanese community with the balanced judgment of that community as a whole. Mr. Ishii and Rear-Admiral Sadaaki Araki are not likely to be misled by such fustian. Yet its power for mischief has to be seriously regarded when incidents are unduly magnified and made the subject of strongly-worded pronouncements. Unless a better sense of proportion be encouraged there is a danger of creating just the very situation which the Japanese authorities profess to apprehend and against which the Shanghai Municipal Council desires to guard. This is said with no pretension to assign blame to any one community. It is probably true that circumstances have led all communities to lose touch with actualities. This journal, in its desire to establish the relevant facts, has been forced to give to recent events an otherwise unjustified prominence. Is it not possible, therefore, for companionship in error to reflect dispassionately on the means of restoring equilibrium—of the senses and of judgment? The Chinese authorities have shown in a remarkable degree their capacity for restraint and calmness. The Settlement administration—in which Japanese share with other foreigners as well as with Chinese an honourable responsibility—has spared no effort to vindicate its solicitude for the preservation of order. The general feeling in Shanghai is essentially pacific in tone and intention. There seems to be every reason for the Japanese community to dismiss uneasy thoughts and to recognize that, in contributing to the traditions of international concord on which Shanghai prides itself, it can command unreserved comradeship, sympathy and respect. In that light its anxieties may be readily dissolved.

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPAN ACTIVITIES DEMANDED

Tokyo's Protest Presented to Nanking Over Local Incidents: Regret Expressed

CHINA PLEDGES SINCERE MEASURES

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Complete suppression of anti-Japanese movements by the Nanking Government to prevent the recurrence of attacks on Japanese lives and property, was urged this morning by an official of the Consulate-General here, in an interview with Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Section of the Waichiaopu.

Mr. Motoki Matsumura, third secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China, representing Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Consul-General here, called at the Waichiaopu on instructions from Mr. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister.

Citing the murder of a Japanese sailor and the attack on a Japanese shop in Shanghai, Mr. Matsumura is said to have expressed deep regret over the failure of the Chinese authorities to suppress the anti-Japanese movement. This, he said, was especially regrettable in view of the recent improvement in Sino-Japanese relations.

Replying to Mr. Matsumura, Mr. Kao gave a pledge that strict and sincere measures will be taken to put an end to the anti-Japanese movement, adding that the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai was actively engaged in the search for the culprits, in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Suma will return here tomorrow from Shanghai to conduct formal negotiations on the issue with Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Rengo.

Concern in Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

While a temporary lull exists in news received from Shanghai and north China, anxiety here over anti-Japanese activities in China has not slackened.

All circles are now awaiting the reactions of the Nanking Government to the Foreign Office protest, which may be delivered to-morrow.

Japanese press reports from Shanghai indicate that Japanese officials there consider the efforts of both the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai as desultory, as regards the apprehension of the assassin of the Japanese blue-jacket, Hideo Nakayama, last Saturday night. Accordingly, Japanese naval authorities may possibly conduct an independent investigation of the case and search Chinese houses adjacent to the scene of the assassination.

No anti-Japanese activities have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, but should they be resumed anywhere in China, it is generally predicted that the Japanese Army and Navy in China will stiffen their attitude considerably.

The Foreign Office declared to-day that the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. Y. Suma, would probably confer with Chinese officials before presenting the formal note of protest, which may be held for a brief period, during which the Japanese will observe and study the situation.

No Other Demands

The acting spokesman of the Foreign Office, Mr. Satoh, said that the reports that Japan was presenting demands beyond the request for an immediate cessation of anti-Japanese activities were "not true."

Again asked whether the Japanese were certain that the activity at Shanghai would not produce results similar to the hostilities of 1932, the spokesman replied, "That depends on future developments." This answer was regarded by some observers as indicating that the Japanese Government is taking a more serious view of the situation than it did earlier in the week.

In connection with reports received here concerning movements for the establishment of autonomous governments at many points in north China, some Tokyo observers believe that the Kwantung Army might assist such movements if the Nanking Government attempts to suppress them by force.

The Changchun correspondent of the Nippon Dempo News Agency predicted that the Kwantung Army plans "some kind of action in its line of duty" within two days. He added that recent anti-Japanese activities were "very similar to the series of incidents preceding the 1932 conflict."—United Press.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch *Section*,

REPORT

Date November 18, 1935.

Subject (in full)

H.I.J.M. Transport leaves for Japan.

Made by D. P. S. Mackay

ForWARDED by

A. J. ... 27

According to the Assistant Harbourmaster, H.I.J.M.T.
Shirotoke left empty for Japa at 5.05 p.m., November 11, with
a normal crew.

M. Mackay

D.P.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

*St. C.
St. C.
St. C.
St. C.*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date November 14, 1935.

Subject (in full) Sino-Japanese Situation

Made *by* and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

A report has been received that during the past two days Japanese in plain clothes have been keeping observation on branch offices of the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Chapei.

A further report is that on November 13 two motor cars each carrying seven or eight Japanese were driven at a slow speed through the various streets in eastern Chapei.

D. I. Everest

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

1/16

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

Date *October 1, 1934*

Subject (in full) *Shanghai Japanese Consulate*

Made By *[Signature]* Forwarded by *[Signature]*

*North Szechuen Road (. . .) and the extra settlement roads
in the northern area at 5 p.m. this evening, November 14.*

[Signature]

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

[Signature]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sp. Branch XXXXX

REPORT

Date November 13 1935

Subject Movement of Chinese Troops.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie

Forwarded by

W. Golden

According to a reliable foreign witness who has just returned from a motor caravan tour of Kiangsu, Chekiang and the borders of Kiangsi Provinces, there are no concentrations of Chinese troops in southern Kiangsu. At Kashing, however, a division arrived nine days ago. The witness conversed with some of these men and was told that they had been fighting in Kiangsi for the last eighteen months and had been transferred to Kashing for a rest. They had with them twenty Vickers caterpillar armoured cars. These vehicles were comparatively new and in good condition. Witness was asked for assistance in clearing a blocked petrol feed pipe of one of these cars. In Chekiang south of Hangchow and on the borders of Kiangsi, bandits were numerous and there were many troops in that region.

During the last week, the witness was in the neighbourhood of Nanzhang, Quinsan and the area immediately to the west of Shanghai; his information, therefore, is quite recent. The motor caravan stopped in large towns and villages and gave cinema shows for advertisement purposes. The witness has travelled in the interior for many years and speaks the language and so his observations should be of value.

In view of the rumours of troop concentration in the environs of Shanghai, the above information may be of interest.

Good information.
File *MS*

R. W. Mac Adie
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CHINESE MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R. S. Y.
D.
Date
Sp. Branch XXXX

November 13 35

Movement of Chinese Troops.

D. S. Mac Adie

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D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

LDL

FM 2
G 40M 25

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 9, 1935.

Subject Military Movements Around Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih

Forwarded by *B.B. Lumsden*

Local foreign newspapers recently published reports alleging that large detachments of Chinese troops were concentrated near the Lungwa and Hungjao Airfields as well as other places on the boundary of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai. On November 8, 1935, enquiries were made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih in the vicinity of Lungwa, Hungjao, and Chenju, but no concentration of troops was observed.

It has been ascertained, however, that military police are billeted at Lungwa and Kaochonmiao, and that members of the Peace Preservation Corps, numbering 3,300, are posted at various places in Shanghai and its surroundings.

A further report will be submitted in due course on the movements of Chinese military at places beyond Shanghai along the Hanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Pan Lien Pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI,
Further report early please a foreigner
should assist D.I. Pan. *MS*

D. McKenna
9/11/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

MILITARY MOVEMENTS CLOSELY WATCHED

Japanese Allege Concentrations Round Shanghai

Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are paying close attention to the alleged heavy concentrations of Chinese troops on the edge of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai established after the hostilities of 1932, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" said yesterday. Heavy detachments are near Lunghua and Hungjao airfields.

The Chinese forces were moved up from their recent positions along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway where they have been stationed for several weeks, the daily added.

Chinese authorities are explaining the concentrations as a precautionary move to prevent any disturbances that may arise from the enforcement of monetary reforms, according to the "Nichi-Nichi."

\$ I

mg

Do. Sir

note and attach
to file.

8/11/35

Form No. 1
G. 25,000-1-34



File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXX~~,

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Naval Vessels

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by *33-XXXX-5*

The light Cruiser "Ataka" (安宅) left Shanghai for ports along the Yangtze valley on the morning of December 16.

The flagship "Idzumo" (出雲) left Shanghai in the afternoon of December 16 for Formosa.

D. S. McKeown

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File
J.M.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

C.I. Special Branch *11/11/35*

Date *December 11, 1935.*

Subject (in full) *Departure of S.I.C.M. Euroto.*

Made by *S.D.* *McGown* Forwarded by *1303 Euroto 11/11/35*

In December 11 the following cargo was loaded on
board *S.I.C.M. Transport Euroto :-*

1st lot of 1000 rounds of 7.62 mm. Car.

4th lot of cartridge cases.

At 5 a.m. December 11, 110 marines from the Naval
landing party boarded the vessel, which left port at 8 a.m.
December 12 presumably for Japan.

The foregoing information was obtained by C.D.C.156.

McGown

D.

D. C. (Special Branch)

1 C.D.I. Grubb

*Please show to
S.I.C.M. and then pass to
Reg. to file. JMB*

*File
JMB*

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

REPORT

S. I. S. I. Station,
Date December 11, 1935

Subject (in full) Unloading of H.I.J.M. Transport Cargo

Made by D.S. McEwen

Forwarded by

W. B. Brown

The following cargo was unloaded from H.I.J.M.
Transport "Muroto" and removed from the O.S.K. wharf between
10 a.m. and 7 p.m. December 10:
200 boxes of machine gun ammunition
90 boxes of shell cases
10 boxes of .450 calibre rifles
3 truckloads of barbed wire, and 1,000 short posts
used in the construction of barbed wire entanglements.
The foregoing information was obtained by C.D.S. 155.

W. B. Brown

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File
W. B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2...

S.1, Special Branch ~~Shanghai~~ xx

REPORT

Date December 10, 19 35

Subject Arrival of H.I.J.M. Transport Euroto

Made by D. S. McKeown

Forwarded by *RA Gurnett, 191*

The unloading of H.I.J.M. Transport Euroto which arrived from Japan at 11.40 a.m. December 9, and is berthed at the C.S.K. Wharf, commenced at 3 p.m. and continued until 9 p.m. December 9.

400 boxes of the type used for the transport of rifle and machine gun ammunition, and 300 boxes, some believed to contain food supplies, and other machinery (including repaired rifles) were removed from the wharf.

The unloading recommenced at 9 a.m. this morning, December 10 and included in the materials transported from the wharf were three truck loads of barbed wire.

A more detailed account of the cargo removed to-day December 10 will be included in a further report.

D. S. McKeown
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DL

For further report please

7/18

D. S. McKeown

100

10/12/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXXXX~~

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

Subject (in full) Arrival of the Japanese H.I.J.M. Transport Kuroto

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

BB Lunt 101

H.I.J.M. Transport Kuroto arrived in Shanghai from Japan at 11.40 a.m. December 9, and is now berthed at the O.S.K. Wharf.

In a report dated November 30, 1935, it was stated that this vessel would convey a number of marines from Shanghai to Japan. Observation duty will be conducted in an endeavour to ascertain the truth of this statement.

M. Brown

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SI

For further report please.

M.G.

115

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., Special Branch ~~XXXXX~~

REPORT

Date Nov. 30, 1935.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Naval Vessels.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by

H.I.J.M.S. "Urakaze" arrived at the C.S.K. Wharf,

Yangtszepoo Road, at 11 a.m. November 28, and discharged

460 boxes believed to contain ammunition. The boxes are

now stored in the wharf godown. The warsnip crossed to

the footung side in the afternoon where it is now berthed at

the M.B.K. Wharf.

The report that H.I.J.M. troopship "Muroto" is

in Shanghai has not been confirmed but it is learned that

this vessel is expected to arrive at any time for the purpose

of conveying a number of marines from Shanghai to Japan.

Other than the
boxes were of the
type used for
conveying rifle
and machine
gun ammunition
no further
confirmation
is available

M. Keown

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.I.

For further report please when
"Muroto" arrives

D.S. McKeown

1386 4/12/35

-401

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Cl, Special Branch ~~SECRET~~

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject Disposition of Chinese Forces around Shanghai.

Made by D. S. Lickeworn

Forwarded by

During the last few days, the towns and villages around Shanghai have been visited with a view to ascertaining the movements of the Chinese Forces which have taken place during the last month. Below is a table showing the disposition of troops, and it will be noted that in two cases, a substantial reduction in numbers has been effected :-

Location	Unit and number of men stationed there at present.	Unit and number of men stationed there in the middle of November, 1935.
Between Anting & Quinsan	84 men of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of the Central Military Police.	373 men of the same unit.
Anting	100 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	100 members of the same unit.
Quinsan	150 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Liuho	150 members of the Shanghai Pacantui.	150 members of the unit.
Sungkiang	30 men belonging to the Tax Police Corps.	1,000 men attached to Headquarters of the Tax Police Corps since transferred to Haichow.
	300 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	300 members of the same unit.
	126 members of the 2nd Company, 1st Bat. 2nd Reg. Central Military Police.	126 members of the same unit.

Copy sent to SRO.

File 18 DEC 1935

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

December 17, 1935.

During the last few days, the towns and villages around Shanghai have been visited with a view to ascertaining the movements of the Chinese Forces which have taken place during the last month. Below is a table showing the disposition of troops, and it will be noted that in two cases, a substantial reduction in numbers has been effected :-

Location	Unit and number of men stationed there at present.	Unit and number of men stationed there in the middle of November, 1935.
Between Anting & Quinsan	84 men of the 2nd. Battalion 9th. Regiment of the Central Military Police.	378 men of the same unit.
Anting	100 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	100 members of the same unit.
Quinsan	150 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Liuho	150 members of the Shanghai Pacantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Sungkiang	30 men belonging to the Tax Police Corps.	1000 men attached to Headquarters of the Tax Police Corps since transferred to Haichow.
	300 members of the Hsien Pacantui.	300 members of the same unit.
	126 members of the 2nd. Company, 1st. Batt. 2nd. Regiment Central Military Police.	126 members of the same unit.

November 27, 1935.

S.1

Please arrange to have Quinsan, Anting,
Liuho and Sungkiang watched for movements of
Chinese troops.

W. G. Lewis
D. C. (Special Branch)

D. I. Lih.

Please arrange.

B. B. B.
27/11/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 12, 1935.

Subject Disposition of troops along the Nanking-Shanghai
Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Made by D.S. McKeown

Forwarded by R.B. Everest, S.O.

With reference to the report that Chinese troops are concentrated along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, I have to state that cities along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway as far as Soochow, and along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway as far as Kashing have been visited by members of the Special Branch, and the following information has been obtained :-

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line between Shanghai and Soochow

The nearest city to Shanghai on this line where troops are stationed is Anting (安亭), which is approximately 19 miles from Shanghai. At this point 378 soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of the Military Police are stationed. This unit was transferred from Quinsan in the middle of October. The number of troops between Anting and Soochow is estimated at 3,000, which figure constitutes an increase of 1,500 above the normal strength. Statistics showing the disposition of troops, their units, and strength, at cities between Anting and Soochow are attached as Appendix "A".

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Line - between Shanghai and Kashing

The number of troops now stationed between Shanghai and Kashing is approximately 7,000, as against 1002 before October 10, 1935. The nearest point to Shanghai in this section where troops are stationed is Sungkiang, which is approximately 28 miles from Shanghai. In this city there are stationed 1,000 Revenue Guards, who were transferred from Haichow at the beginning of November, 1935. 126 members of the Military Police, and 300 members of the Sungkiang

S.P.O.
See return
to Sp. Br.



Information
R. B. Everest
S.O.

471

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. _____

REPORT

Station, _____

Date, _____ 19____

Text _____

de by _____

Forwarded by _____

- 2 -

Hsien Paoantui. Statistics showing the distribution of troops, their unit and strength at cities in this section are attached as Appendix "B".

10,000 men of the 71st Division, hitherto engaged in the bandit suppression campaign on the Chekiang-Fokien border, were transferred at the beginning of the month to Nanking. They arrived at Kashing from Hangchow by train, and then proceeded on foot to Soochow where they boarded trains for Nanking.

One regiment (1,500 men) of the 16th Division was transferred on October 31 from Nanking to Hangchow.

Detective Inspectors Sih Tse-liang and Pan Lien-pih, C.D.S.94 and C.D.C.141 assisted in obtaining information for the compilation of this report.

Wm. Brown

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Divs)

Information and kindly pass to Act. C. P.

MS

19 NOV 1935

File

MS

ST

Please watch out for changes in the disposition of these troops with a view to submitting another comprehensive report after the holidays and in the meantime any particulars of importance which come to your notice.

12 DEC 1935

APPENDIX "A"

Troops along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

<u>Unit</u>	<u>No. of men</u>	<u>Name of Commander</u>	<u>Stations</u>
9th Regiment of the Central Military Police with headquarters at Lau Wu Tuan (老五团), Soochow.		Commander Tsoh Hai-nyien (祝夏年).	
2nd Battalion.	378	Reg. Comdr. Tsoh Hao-nyien (宅豪年) (宅豪年)	Between Anting (安亭) and Quinsan (崑山).
3rd Battalion.	378	-do-	Between Soochow (苏州) and Quinsan (崑山).
1st Battalion, and Corps attached to the headquarters of the 9th Regiment.	756	-do-	At Lao Wu Tuan (老五团) and in temples at Soochow (苏州).

Independent Labour Corps of the National Army, with headquarters in the barracks on Liu Yuan Road (留园路), Soochow.
Commander Ma Zoong-loh (马崇洛).

1st Battalion and 3rd Battalion.	756	Ma Zoong-loh (马崇洛)	In the barracks on Liu Yuan Road (留园路), Soochow.
Soldiers attached to the headquarters of the Labour Corps.	378	-do-	-do-
2nd Battalion.	378	-do-	Anhui Guild (安徽), Lur Men (樂門), Soochow.

APPENDIX "B"

Troops along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

SUNGKIANG (松江)

<u>Unit</u>	<u>No. of men</u>	<u>Name of Commander</u>	<u>Stations</u>
Revenue Guards attached to the Ministry of Finance.	1,000	Lieut. General Wen Ying-sing (溫益亭)	New West Gate, Sungkiang.
Peace Preservation Corps attached to Sungkiang Hsien Government.	300		Sungkiang Hsien Government, Chung Shan Road (中山路), East Gate.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police.	126	Bong Haiung (龐海興)	Sungkiang Railway Station.

FENGKING (楓泾)

5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police.	126	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Fengking (楓泾)
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KASHING (嘉兴)

Labour Company and Special Service Company of the 57th Division.	252	Divisional Commander Yuan Zao-chong (阮肇忠)	Chun Ka Da Tang (春嘉祠堂), West Gate, Kashing.
3rd Battalion of the 4th Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	500	Reg. Comdr. Kung Wei-ching (孔維慶)	Tan Ka Da Tang (譚嘉祠堂), West Gate, Kashing.
Chakiang Peace Preservation Corps.	200		Szechuen Merchants' Guild (蜀南公所), Sing Dah Jao (新大橋), Kashing.

Pinghu (平湖)

Special Service Company and Machine Gun Company of the 171st Brigade of the 57th Division.	252	Brigadier Comdr. Tan Hsing-kao (談經國)	Yueh Chun (越春公所) Guild, South Gate, Pinghu.
1st Battalion, 34th Regiment of the 57th Division and Regimental Headquarters.	500	Reg. Comdr. Li Han-ching (李翰卿)	Zang Huang Temple (藏皇廟), Tang Dah Ka (唐大橋), Pinghu.

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
2nd Battalion, 342nd Regiment of the 57th Division.	500	Reg. Comdr. Li Han-ching (李漢卿)	Dah Chong Cocoon Works (大昌繭廠), outside the West Gate, Pinghu.
3rd Battalion, 342nd Regiment of the 57th Division.	500	-do-	平 江 繭 廠 Ping Kee Cocoon Works, outside the West Gate, Pinghu.

CHAPOO (查浦)

Fort Guards.	250		Chapoo Forts.
1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	1,000	Reg. Comdr. Kung Wei-ching (孔維慶)	Chapoo Hills.

HAIYIEN (海鹽) and KANPOO (澉浦)

341st Regiment of the 171st Brigade of the 57th Division.	1,500		
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Memorandum.POLICE FORCE
MUNICIPAL COUNCILTo *ST* Shanghai, Nov. 8. 1935

Please make
inquiries and report
early on the real
situation. Have troops
been concentrated on
the Shanghai-Hangchow
Railway and Shanghai-
Nanking Railway? If
so how many and to
what category do
they belong?

J.H.G.

Large Assemblage Of Troops Draws Japanese Interest

100,000 Said Gathered
In Shanghai, Hangchow
Nanking Areas

NO ALARM FELT
SAY SPOKESMEN

Considered Merely Item
In Domestic Policies;
Two Explanations

With many completely unconfirmed reports in circulation concerning changes in General Chiang Kai-shek's policy toward Japan, much interest centered today on the allegedly huge concentration of troops in the Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking areas.

Japanese military authorities stated today that the troops in these areas comprised six or seven divisions, totaling approximately 100,000. It was stated in both Japanese military and diplomatic circles that the concentration was being carefully watched.

A Domestic Matter

While many Chinese, notably those who have long opposed General Chiang, appear to think that the future trend of his policy will be anti-Japanese, including possibly even a "holy war" against Japan, the Japanese themselves profess to regard the troop concentration as merely an item in domestic politics and in no way directed against them.

Two explanations are given by Japanese spokesmen: preservation of peace and order during the sixth preliminary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the forthcoming scheduled congress of the Kuomintang; and enforcement of the Nationalist Government's policy.

One Japanese official said today that should any Chinese troops enter the demilitarized zone, the fact would be immediately called to the attention of the international committee. But any anti-Japanese purpose in the troop concentration was discounted, as was also the report of any anti-Japanese trend in General Chiang's policy.

The troop concentration, the Japanese reported, has caused a considerable influx of Chinese from nearby towns into China. There has also been some influx of Chinese from Chapei and Hongkew into the foreign area south of Soochow Creek during the past few days.

An international committee, in period of its duration, from entering this zone during the and Chinese troops are prohibited. This fact is without a time limit. Conclusion of the Shanghai war, pact of May 5, 1922, after the conclusion of the foreign concessions, was about 20 miles from the boundary of the demilitarized zone, extend

This demilitarized zone, extend about 20 miles from the boundary of the foreign concessions, was created by the Sino-Japanese peace pact of May 5, 1922, after the conclusion of the Shanghai war, and Chinese troops are prohibited from entering this zone during the period of its duration.

History Of Zone
militarized zone around Shanghai. Japanese, have entered the demilitarized zone, according to the fact, but none according to the large number of troops and Hung- and Shanghai-Hangchow railways, cities along the Shanghai-Nanking and troops are stationed in various parts of the zone. The O.E.C. session shortly before the O.E.C. session started the troop concentration started to obtain information of it.

millions of men is contemplated to enter. Chinese officials say that no secreted in private homes. How- bank, but buried or otherwise large amount of silver not held in official. There is admitted a ed, but this is denied by Chinese- which is not voluntarily surrendered that Nanking seems to have silver from Japanese officials. Secret

note from

**MILITARY MOVEMENTS
CLOSELY WATCHED**

— 7/11/35
**Japanese Allege Concentrations
Round Shanghai**

Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are paying close attention to the alleged heavy concentrations of Chinese troops on the edge of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai established after the hostilities of 1932, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" said yesterday. Heavy detachments are near Lunghua and Hungjao airfields.

The Chinese forces were moved up from their recent positions along the Shanghai-Hungchow-Ningpo Railway where they have been stationed for several weeks, the daily added.

Chinese authorities are explaining the concentrations as a precautionary move to prevent any disturbances that may arise from the enforcement of monetary reforms, according to the "Nichi-Nichi."